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[No. 63, of Vol. II.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1790. [Whole No. 167.]

ACCOUNT of M. DE LA TOUR,

Late Painter to the King of France, of the Royal Academy of Painting at Paris, of that of Sciences, Belles Lettres, and Arts, at Amiens, &c. &c.

M. DE LA TOUR was born at St. Quentin, in 1705. His active genius diſplayed itſelf at an early period, and the margins of all his ſchool books were embelliſhed with the effuſions of his youthful fancy. Frequent floggings, however, rewarded the ſtriking caricatures of his pedagogue, which appeared conſpicuous in various places. On his leaving ſchool, his father ſuffered him to purſue the bent of his inclinations, and placed him with a maſter, who taught him the firſt rudiments of his art.

Here he made no ſmall progreſs, but was much more improved by a journey to the Netherlands, where he had an opportunity of ſtudying the *chefs-d'œuvres* of the Flemiſh School, Cambray was at that time the ſeat of a negociation which employed the miniſters of many powers. The portraits of ſeveral of theſe were painted by the young LA TOUR, with ſuch ſucceſs, that the Engliſh Ambaſſador prevailed on him to accompany him to London, where he received the moſt flattering encouragement.

On his return to France, an extreme irritability of the nervous ſyſtem forbidding him the uſe of oil-colours, he was obliged to confine himſelf to crayons, a mode of painting, to which it is difficult to give any degree of force. The obſtacles he had hence to encounter ſerved but to animate his zeal; and he ſought every means of perfecting his art, by the conſtant ſtudy of deſign; to which he added thoſe of geometry, phyſics, and even philoſophy, which he rendered ſubſervient to his grand object, painting. The fruits of his profound ſtudy gave a new merit to his enchanting crayons; and whilſt his lively and agreeable converſation alleviated the irkſomeneſs of ſitting confined to a particular poſture; the features of the mind became imprinted on the canvaſs, as well as thoſe of the countenance.

Admitted in the royal academy of painting at the age of thirty three, it was not long before he was called to court. His free and independent ſpirit, however, led him to refuſe what moſt as eagerly covet. At length he ſubmitted to the monarch's commands ——The place in which Louis XV. choſe to ſit for his picture, was a tower ſurrounded with windows. "What am I to do in this lanthorn!" ſaid la Tour: "painting requires a ſingle paſſage for the light."—"I have choſen this retired place," anſwered the king, "that we may not be interrupted."—I did not know, Sire," replied the painter, "that a king of France was not maſter of his own houſe."

Louis XV. was much amuſed with the original ſallies of la Tour, who ſometimes carried them pretty far, as may be conceived from the following anecdote. Being ſent for to Verſailles, to paint the portrait of Madame de Pompadour, he anſwered ſurlily, "Tell Madame the Marchioneſs, that I do not run about the town to paint." Some friends repreſenting to him the impropriety of ſuch a meſſage, he promiſed to go to Verſailles on a certain day, provided no one were permitted to interrupt him. On his arrival he repeated the condition, requeſting leave to conſider himſelf at home, that he might paint at his eaſe. This being granted, he took off his buckles, garters and neckcloth; hung his wig upon a girandole; and put on a ſilk cap, which he had in his pocket. In this diſhabille he began his work, when preſently the king entered. "Did you not promiſe me, Madame," ſaid the painter, riſing and taking off his cap, "that we ſhould not be interrupted?" The king, laughing at his appearance and rebuke, preſſed him to go on. "It is impoſſible for me to obey your majeſty," anſwered he: "I will return when the Marchioneſs is alone." With this he took up his buckles, garters, neckcloth and perriwig, and went into the next room to dreſs himſelf, muttering as he went, that he did not like to be interrupted. The favorite of the king yielded to the painter's caprice, and the portrait was finiſhed. It was a full length, as large as life, afterwards exhibited at the Louvre, and perhaps the greateſt work of the kind ever executed.

M. de la Tour painted all the royal family; and both court and city crouded to his cloſet. But amongſt his numerous performances, thoſe which are the fruits of eſteem or friendſhip, are eaſily diſtinguiſhable. In them art ſeems to have ſurpaſſed itſelf. We cannot here avoid particularizing the portrait of M. de la Condamine; in which it is apparent that the philoſopher was deaf.

With an agreeable talent for converſation, juſt taſte, a memory ſtored with extenſive knowledge, and an excellent heart, he could not be deſtitute of friends. His houſe was reſorted to by the moſt diſtinguiſhed artiſts, philoſophers, and literati, in the capital. Favored by the ſovereign, and by the heir apparent, he was devoid of pride, and had the modeſty twice to refuſe the order of St. Michael.

In his private character, M. de la Tour was an uſeful member of ſociety, generous and humane. The deſire of making others happy was his prodominant, or rather ſole paſſion. Gratitude publiſhed, in ſpite of him, his continual acts of benevolence, and his door was continually ſurrounded by the needy. It is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh the truly unfortunate from thoſe whom idleneſs reduces to want, when both equally appeal to our benevolence; and he would rather give to thoſe who abuſed unſuſpecting charity, than hazard the refuſing ſuccour to the really deſerving. Even if he had found one whom he had but juſt relieved returning to entreat his aſſiſtance, he would ſuppoſe that he had new wants, and again afford him aid.

Amongſt the uſeful eſtabliſhments to which M. de la Tour turned his thoughts, painting, the ſource of his fame, and in a great meaſure of his fortune, particularly claimed his attention: he gave four hundred guineas to found an annual prize for the beſt piece of linear and aerial perſpective alternately, to be adjudged by the academy of Paris. Perſuaded too of the benefits of good morals, and uſeful arts, he founded an annual prize of twenty guineas, to be diſtributed by the academy of Amiens to the moſt worthy action, or moſt uſeful diſcovery in the arts. He alſo founded and endowed two eſtabliſhments; one for the ſupport of indigent children; the other, an aſylum for diſtreſſed age: and at St. Quentin, a free ſchool for drawing.

Having enjoyed all the pleaſures attached to celebrity in the capital, M. de la Tour at length retired to the place of his nativity, to enjoy the purer ones of rendering his fellow-creatures happy. His entrance into St. Quentin reſembled a triumph; and to this the benefactor of mankind has ſurely a far better claim than the conqueror, whoſe path is marked with horror and devaſtation. Here, at the age of eighty-four, he finiſhed his career.—May all, whom fortune favors with her gifts, ſtimulated by his example, make as good a uſe of them!

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) SPY.

[THE following beautiful LINES, wrote on the death of Miſs M——— L———n, and Miſs L——— L———n, twins, late of Exeter, cannot but be pleaſing to our fair readers, eſpecially to thoſe, whoſe hearts of "thouſand ſtrings" vibrate at the tale of diſtreſs.]

BY A GENTLEMAN IN THIS TOWN.

TWO beauteous flow'rets on one ſtem,
In one fair garden grew,
Smil'd at th' invigorating beam,
And ſipp'd the ſoft'ring dew.

Not woodbines thro' the fragrant air,
Did balmier ſcents diſcloſe,
The lily was not half ſo fair,
Nor half ſo ſweet the roſe.

Each eye beheld the matchleſs pair,
With admiration mov'd
And wonder'd how they grew ſo fair—
They wonder'd—prais'd and lov'd.

But ah! one lovely flow'r declines!
How languiſhing it lies?
(What art can fruſtrate heav'ns deſigns!)
It droops—it fades—it dies!

Farewell, ſweet heav'nly plant! Ah, ſay,
How will thy partner mourn!
Snatch'd from thy lov'd embrace away,
Ah! never to return!

But ſee, the tender ſympathy
Pervades the widow'd flow'r!
The lonely mourner, left by thee,
Pants for the final hour!

It comes! adieu, ſweet flow'rs, adieu!
Forgive theſe ſtreaming eyes,
I ſee you, wrapt from mortal view,
Now blooming in the ſkies!

VIENNA, Auguſt 30.

ON the 7th inſt. in conformity to the intentions of the late Field Marſhal Laudon, 2carriages filled with plans and manuſcripts, were brought from Hunterſdorf to the war-office. They conſiſt principally of plans of fortreſſes, of ſieges and battles, executed in a ſuperior ſtyle, enriched with hiſtorical obſervations on many paſſages of the memoirs on the Auſtrian military. The greater part of theſe works were by the Marſhal.

MAYENCE, Auguſt 28.

An inſurrection lately took place here, in which the cockade was worn. As ſoon as the landgrave of Darmſtadt was informed of it, he ſent ſix hundred ſoldiers to the aſſiſtance of the elector, who reſtored order. This inſurrection is ſuppoſed to have taken place in conſequence of the inſtigation of ſome French travellers in Germany. The French apear now deſirous of overturning every conſtitution in Europe.

OSTEND, September 3.

Vandernoot's Cruſade againſt Limburg has failed. The peaſants which he had collected together, from the different diſtricts, to the amount of 40,000, entered the Province. A body of 15,000 Limbourgers, and part of the Imperial troops, retired till they got the enemy into a convenient ſituation between Huy and Liege, they then made the attack and entirely routed the Patriots, and purſued them to the gates of Liege, where they were refuſed admittance, in conſequence of the agreement made between the Liegois and Leopold; great numbers were therefore killed —report ſays 7000. Three or four hundred of the priſoners, who were undiſciplined ſoldiers, and therefore conſidered as mere rebels, were hung, among whom were about 30 Capuchins, and 80 Prieſts.—This action took place the 23d.

The committee of this town received this intelligence officially, in a bulletin from the States of Flanders, in which they ſay that ſuch another action will put an end to the religion and liberty of the country, and invite all thoſe who have any regard for either, to come forward and exert themſelves.

Sixty-nine waggons with wounded peaſants, arrived at Louvain, and 50 more at Bruſſels, there being no room for them at Namur. The number carried in them we know not.

This intelligence is alſo confirmed to us by another letter, which mentions that moſt of the monks in the different convents of Linſbourg are confined on ſuſpicion of being concerned in fomenting theſe diſturbances.

LILLO [*Dutch Brabant*] Sept. 20.

A proclamation from Baron d' Aſpre the Auſtrian deputy commandant, under the direction of the Governor General has appeared, requiring every pariſh and community to furniſh one man in ten armed: every pariſh to furniſh a waggon with proviſions for one week, in order to repel the attacks of a ſimilar expedition among the Brabanters. All the volunteers to receive one ſchelling a day, and to be at liberty to return home at the end of a week, upon giving three days notice for a ſubſtitute to arrive.

This proclamation had nearly excited ſome clamour againſt this early exerciſe of the Auſtrian prerogative; and the emiſſaries of the Congreſs in the Province fomented it at much as poſſible. It was complained of that they demanded too peremptorily what ought to have been requeſted with moderation; but a ſoftening interpretation of the Edict, being immediately publiſhed by the Commiſſaries, the contents of it were cheerfully complied with, and ſuch vigorous meaſures taken, that 16,000 Limburghers are now under arms, all firmly reſolved to conteſt the paſſage of the Brabanters to the laſt: the remembrance of the horrors committed by the latter at Herve are heightened by the late pillage of the towns of Eſneux and Honti, and the reſentment of the Limburghers is proportionate. They have beſides received a reinforcement of Bambergh troops from the army in the country of Namur, which Baron de Bealieu has ſpared them; having raiſed the camp of Nalomont and another advanced ſtation, in order to detach thoſe troops for that more important ſtation. They have now numerous bodies of peaſantry intermixed with troops, who line the Banks of the Meuſe and the ſmaller rivers of Ourte and Veſce, in order to prevent an irruption.

The Compte de Gontreuil, who is indefatigable in his arrargements, has taken ſtation near Chence to obſerve the motions of the Belgians.

The laſt accounts from Luxemburg have raiſed the deſponding ſpirits of the Limburgeois and the Auſtrians; they adviſe the arrival, on the 4th inſt. of 600 Wurtzburghers and 400 horſes, with 400 of Bender's regiment from Friburg; and they poſitively expect the advanced column of the grand army by the end of the month: the Compte de Braun, General of Artillery, who is to command the whole army, is expected in a few days, and there are no longer any doubts of the march of the reſt of the troops. Application has been made to various of the circles for the paſſage of 40,000 men.

The Auſtrian relations of the late affairs, which the Belgic details have ſo much boaſted of, differ as uſual; the former relate their whole loſs in the cloſe attack, ſo vaunted by General Schoenfeld, to amount to 17 men only.

They have publiſhed a liſt of the cannon and ammunition taken from the Patriots: One of the pieces was a gift of the ladies of Bruges, another was from the gentlemen of the ſame town, and a third was an offering from the town of Malines; the inſcription of *pro conſtitutione* engraved on them, is perhaps, as applicable in the Imperialiſts hands as in their own.

The abode of Bruſſels is now become more dangerous than ever for the true lovers of juſtice and freedom; the outrages committed on thoſe who have alone profeſſed and practiſed thoſe ſentiments, are carried to the very utmoſt extent of horror. A relation of the atrocities committed laſt week with impunity, muſt aſſuredly open the eyes of every one to the true principles of the preſent Belgic adminiſtration. Some wretches of the volunteer company of Chaſſeurs, who have always been proſtituted to the ariſtocracy, on Monday evening laſt, fell upon a young man of another company, as he was paſſing the Hotel d'Angleterre, and put him to death with repeated ſtrokes of their ſabres. This unfortunate youth incapable of making any reſiſtance, having his right arm in a ſling from a wound he had received in the Patriotic army, where he made the late expedition of forty days, had no other fault than that of being a true patriot, and not coinciding in the juſtice of all the meaſures of the preſent government: he thus fell a cruel ſacrifice to the vengeance denounced by theſe wretches upon many others. Beſides, the ſame evening they found another victim, and if there could be any aggravation to ſuch atrocious crimes, it was that of putting a ſemblance of judicial proceedings on this ſecond offence. They took another young man to the guard houſe, and there in that ſuppoſed ſanctuary they cut him to pieces with the ſame barbarity. But this is not all the horror! The hypocritical and blood thirſty prieſtcraft, far from denouncing vengeance on ſuch guilt, gave it a ſanction, by denying the mangled carcaſſes of theſe two unhappy youths the accuſtomed tribute of a conſecrated

burial ground; a trifle however inſignificant in its nature, yet, more than ſufficient to encourage the fanatic rabble to a repetition of ſuch horrid ſcenes. Theſe are men who preach a holy war, and a ſacred attachment to virtue, and who now go about the ſtreets of Bruxelles ſinging nocturnal Maſſes!

Though it may appear ſtrange, it is poſitively aſſerted that the King of Pruſſia is undermining the Emperor, and ſecretly fomenting the Congreſs to continue their exertions.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Might not an offer to Congreſs, for a ſupply of ſeamen to ſerve on board our fleet, be a ſubject worthy the conſideration of government? We have often applied to Germany for *troops*, and why not to America for *ſailors*?

It is poſſible that ſuch a meaſure might alſo deſtroy that reſentment againſt Great-Britain, which many individuals there find it their intereſt to keep alive, and bring about an union between the two people, as ſincere and permanent as the ſimilarity of the language and religion would naturally warrant.

The King of France has ſent the Croix de St. Louis to the young officer of the King's regiment, whoſe heroic courage, in clinging to the mouth of a cannon which the Swiſs regiment were reſolved to fire againſt the National Guards, under the orders of monſieur Bouille, at the gate of Nancy, we have mentioned. The name of this officer is not *De Selli*, but *Deſiſles*; he was born at St. Malo.—The name and country of a true patriot is not a matter of indifference to citizens of the world.

The late Duke of Cumberland was on the day of his deceaſe, according to royal etiquette, conſigned to the care of the King's ſurgeon. The uſual ceremony of embalming, &c. has ſince been performed, when the royal corpſe was committed to its deſtined manſion, bedecked in the high ſtyle of royalty. Every limb, and every finger, reſpectively, lies bound in lawn, and covered with white ſattin—the body and the face, in like manner, bound round with the ſame materials. The neck, wriſts, knees, and feet, are elegantly ornamented with purple bows. The coffin lined with white ſattin, richly ornamented, was immediately cloſed up for interment.

Sept. 28. What we ſome time ago announced is now on the eve of fulfilling—the retirement of all the Cabinet Miniſters of France. The event was only delayed by the utter impoſſibility of procuring ſucceſſors. At length we find the aſpiring faction in the National Aſſembly will be able to carry their point of ſubſtituting committees to tranſact the buſineſs of each department—a wretched ſubterfuge of their own virtuous reſolution, and which muſt be pregnant with ruin.

The ſituation of this country, in point of reſpect with foreign nations, cannot be better exemplified than by the indifference ſhewn by thoſe ſtates who have lately concluded Armiſtices and treaties of peace. Great Britain has neither been mediator nor arbiter. In the very diſpute in Holland, the Stadtholderian party applied to and relied on the Portland intereſt. Mr. Pitt may attempt a general exciſe by management of a Houſe of Commons, but he is not equal to the conduct of war and foreign alliances.

Mankind often, by their zeal and ſolicitude to conceal a fact, make the exiſtence of it more generally believed. In the reign of Louis XIV. ſome people ſuſpected, and not without reaſon, that a lady in the Abby of Moret was the King's daughter. She was brown, and reſembled him in other reſpects. The King, when he placed her in the convent, gave her a portion of 20,000 crowns. The opinion ſhe had of her birth, gave her an air of pride, of which the convent loudly complained. Madame de Maintenon (the King's miſtreſs) in a journey to Fontainbleau, went to the convent, and willing to inſpire the nun with more modeſt ſentiments, endeavoured to baniſh the idea that nouriſhed her pride. "*Madame* ſaid the nun, *the trouble which a lady of your rank takes to come on purpoſe to tell me that I am not the King's daughter, fully convinces me that I am.*" This anecdote the nuns of *Moret* remember to this day.

By a letter from Warſaw we learn, that the Poliſh Diet have at laſt pronounced ſentence on Prince Poninſki, who has been ſo long in confinement on a charge of high treaſon. He is declared a traitor to his country—ſtripped of all his titles of nobility, employments, and orders of knighthood—ordered to quit Warſaw within 24 hours, and Poland within 4 weeks; and if he is found in the kingdom at the expiration of that time, he is to be capitally puniſhed. Agreeable to the mild laws now prevalent in France, this ſentence only affects the condemned perſon himſelf, and does not reach to his children.

The high STIFF CAPE is totally baniſhed from our faſhionable young men; and under the auſpices of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, a *low looſe cape* is to hang pendulous over the ſhoulder.

Oct. 1. The motion made in the National Aſſembly for a new election of Repreſentatives, it is ſaid, met with conſiderable applauſe; but it forebodes no good to the new form of government, as it will give an opportunity for many of the moderate men to retire from a ſcene of anarchy and diſorder, and afford to the Ariſtocrats an opportunity of ſeizing the reins of government.

On board the Dunmore, from Naſſau, New-Providence, lately arrived, were ſhipped 522 bales of cotton, weighing 111,112lbs. the growth of the Bahama Iſlands: the largeſt quantity ever brought in one veſſel from that port.

Accounts were received by government within theſe few days, that a treaty had been propoſed by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, for a general junction of intereſts between the three Northern Powers, and, in conſequence, diſpatches have been forwarded to the Daniſh Court, with the ſentiments and determination of our Cabinet, in caſe ſuch an alliance ſhould be formed.

Oct. 5. The Prince Royal of Denmark, and his Princeſs, made their public entry into Copenhagen, on the 14th of laſt month. It was impoſſible to exceed the brilliancy and good order of this pompous ceremony. The town was brilliantly illuminated the three following evenings. All the foreign Miniſters Hotels were particularly diſtinguiſhed, on this joyful occaſion.

The Elector of Mayence at the requeſt of the Count de Pappenheim, hereditary Marſhal of the Empire, has ſignified to the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, that it will be neceſſary that a certain number of troops ſhould be kept in his county of Hanau, adjoining to Frankfort, during the election and ſubſequent coronation of the King of the Romans and Emperor of Germany, to enſure the public tranquility, the ſafety of the head of the Empire and of the Electoral College.

The Duke of Sudermania returned from Finland to Stockholm on the 12th September, on board the frigate Camilla; and was publicly received by the Dutcheſs, on the Grande Place du Chateau, amidſt the acclamations of an overjoyed multitude.

We learn, by a letter from Malaga, that eight Spaniſh veſſels had bombarded Tangiers, but that the fire from the forts had been ſo briſk and well conducted, that the Spaniards waited for a reinforcement. The Barbarians ſeem to be greatly improved in the management of their artillery.

The Bruſſels Gazette contains ſeveral long letters from the Commander in chief of the Patriotic army, giving intelligence of different battles between his troops and the Auſtrians, in which as he ſays the former were always ſucceſsful, though the carnage has been great on both ſides.

This intelligence is ſo far certainly true—that there has been much blood ſhed, but we are not inclined to give any great degree of credit to what the Bruſſels Gazette contains, as it is wholly under the influence of the Congreſs, and dares not publiſh any other than partial accounts.

The Spaniards are forbidden, by a late mandate from the Court of Madrid, to ſend any of their children into France for education. Theſe meaſures loſe their end, and do not prevent the circulation of free remarks upon the procedures of the Government at Madrid. A print has been privately circulated there which occaſions much alarm, and equal enquiry; but the offender has hitherto proved fortunate enough to have eſcaped detection. It repreſents a man ſeated at the foot of a tree, from one of the branches of which a loaf is hanging. Affliction and anger united are viſible in his countenance. He looks up at the bread, and from his mouth iſſue theſe words: *Se no baxas, me levanto; cui dada ati, Carlos quarto.* "Unleſs you drop I muſt riſe; and then, Charles the Fourth! beware!"

The tedious negociation between Spain and this country appears to have very lately taken a more ſerious turn, and to have put on a more hoſtile aſpect than ever.

Within theſe few days, Stocks have fallen between 1 and 2 per cent. and are expected to fall ſtill lower.

The National Aſſembly now ſeem alarmed at the ſituation of the kingdom, and begin to feel ſome of the effects of ſo much precipitation in its proceedings. In endeavoring to relieve the nation it has almoſt annihilated it, by ſacrificing ſo many great intereſts to flatter the multitude. Suppoſing the aid of this neceſſary to operate a regeneration, it has fallen into a falſe and dangerous ſyſtem of policy. It is here the deſtruction of royal authority, the privileges of the nobility, the deſtruction of the parliaments, and the deſpoiling of the clergy have been effected by the aid of the people, but theſe have been dearly paid for by the abolition of the Gabelle, the ſuſpenſion of impoſts, and the licenſe and impunity given to crimes. The diſordered ſtate of their finances is ſuch, that the Aſſembly, protected by the multitude, can no longer make that multitude a return of ſervice and protection. On the firſt ſhock there muſt be a diviſion between the Aſſembly and the people. The efforts of the latter are now confined to applauſe in favor of the partiſans of aſſignats, and a few motions at the Palais Royal and the Thuilleries.

The Duc d'ORLEANS' immenſe revenue is now reduced to 20,000l. a year, and his influence to a nut-ſhell. So rapid and violent a degradation of fortune is hardly to be inſtanced in the hiſtory of mankind.

PARIS [FRANCE] Sept. 14.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

A letter from the Miniſter of war announced to the National Aſſembly that the King had iſſued orders to *M. Bouille and Rochambeau* to ſtrengthen the frontiers and protect them from the bodies of foreign troops, who were encamped in Brabant.

Sept. 15. In the evening a deputation of the National Guards of Paris came to invite the Aſſembly to attend at a ſolemn funeral ſervice to be performed in the Champ de Mars on Monday next, in honor of their brethren killed in the affair at Nanci.

Sept. 18. A letter was read from M. *de Luzerne*, announcing, that a hundred citizens, deputed by the General Aſſembly of St. Domingo to the National Aſſembly, had juſt arrived at Breſt. They are come to complain of M. *Pennier*, who has ordered two bodies of troops to march from St. Marc to diſſolve the General Aſſembly. The letter adds, that the municipality of Breſt, as ſoon as the Leopold that brought the deputies, arrived, came to a reſolution to ſtop the ſailing of the Ferme, bound to Martinico. It was decreed, that no municipality ſhould aſſume ſuch authority; and the reſt of the affair was referred to the Colonial Committee.

It was alſo decreed, that the Preſident at the head of the deputation of twelve members ſhould wait upon the King, to ſignify to his Majeſty the wiſh of the Aſſembly to contribute to his perſonal pleaſures, and the regret they ſhould feel if he ſhould make a ſacrifice of them.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATE GOVERNOR BOWDOIN.

Bonum virum libenter dexeris. TACIT.

RENOWN may riſe from vices and from crimes; but real honor muſt proceed from virtues. Admiration and affection are two very different ſentiments; we may admire that which we hate, and we may love thoſe whom we do not admire. The higher qualities of the human character—thoſe ſuperior talents which elevate ſome men, as it were, above their ſpecies,—may furniſh ſubjects for applauſe and for wonder; we gaze at them as at the pageants of a public ſhow: they animate our paſſions; they gratify our curioſity; but they do not ſatisfy our minds. Other virtues and other qualities, which come more home to the common buſineſs and concerns of life, are thoſe in which we reſt for the coloring of individual and domeſtic happineſs.

In following an hero to the tomb, we have none of thoſe ſenſations which we feel beſide the grave of *a friend*, or of one whom we knew to have been *the friend of others*. If the tear ſtarts from our eye when we behold the laurelled chief or the worldly great man, placed beneath the marble—we weep not for them, nor for ourſelves, but over the littleneſs of human grandeur, and the narrow limits of human glory. When we lament the death of the great with perſonal affliction, our ſorrow proceeds from the remembrance of private kindneſs which we have experienced ourſelves, or the knowledge of it as exerciſed to others; it ſprings from the reflection of virtues that made others happy—of qualities that gave no offence—of power that did no injury, of pride that diſdained to ſcatter mortifications—of an *integrity that was unſhaken!* Hence it is that the death of GOVERNOR BOWDOIN occaſioned a general concern among all ranks of people to whom he was known. It is much to the praiſe of men of high ſtations and ample fortunes, when affection follows them to the ſepulchre; it was an honor that attended Governor Bowdoin's hearſe; his manners were affable and condeſcending, his temper mild and conciliating—his diſpoſition humane and benevolent—his purpoſes were honeſt, and he had a tender heart; he had an unfeigned love for virtue, and an utter abhorrence of vice. By every branch of his family he was beloved, and by all who were in his ſervice he was honored. He had but few, if any enemies, and he had many friends. Theſe were his honors! they will conſecrate his duſt; they will endure when the wreaths of human glory are faded forever.

"Quis deſidero ſit pudor aut modus
"Tam chari capitis."

I knew his virtues, and ſincerely loved him!

HOMO.

New-York, November 29.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A HINT TO CHEMISTS.

THE preſent method of obtaining the vitriolick acid, is attended with ſuch great expence, that few are able to carry on a manufactory of it. The great deſideratum is to maintain the combuſtion of the Sulphur by a conſtant ſupply of air, with little expence.

May not this air be ſupplied in the following ſimple manner? Let the Sulphur be burnt in a common chimney, and the fumes inſtead of flying into the air, be carried into a room twenty thirty or forty feet above the hearth of the chimney, by a pipe communicating with the chimney and room.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

Ship Friendſhip, Earl, Port-au-Prince, 52 days.
Sloop Phoenix, Burrows, Bermuda, 30,
New-York and Philadelphia Packet, Bird, (N.Y.)

PORTLAND, Nov. 15.

The ſtone work of the Light Houſe, at the entrance of our harbor is now compleated.—On Tueſday the 9th inſt. the laſt ſtone was laid, by Mr. John Nichols, of this town, maſter builder. The work is extremely well executed, and does honor to Mr. Nichols, and to the other gentlemrn who aſſiſted him.——The Light Houſe is now ſeventy feet high. To this the Lanthorn, which is to be ſix feet in diameter, will add about fifteen feet—eighty five feet in the whole. The Lanthorn is now preparing; and will probably be raiſed and lighted by the firſt of next month.

BOSTON, November 20.

Since our laſt we have had two arrivals from Liverpool, in England. The papers received thereby are to the laſt of September—But they furniſh us with no farther accounts of the ſtate of the diſpute between Great-Britain and Spain, than we have heretofore received. Reciprocal armings, and reciprocal threatnings are the moſt warlike features the accounts wear: If we may except the information, that there are in the port of Liverpool as many as ten Privateers of 20 guns and upwards, equipped, armed and victualled, ready to proceed to ſea, *(if manned)* at a day's notice, in caſe of a declaration of *war*, and the Engliſh merchantmen in that port were hauled up. If there is truth in this information—War appears much more likely than it ever yet hath—for the Britiſh Miniſtry would be careful, if war was not inevitable, that the commerce of the kingdom ſhould not ſuffer by an unneceſſary ſtagnation.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4.

Since our laſt the following Members of Congreſs have arrived at the ſeat of government, viz.

Hon. OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Senator, and BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON, Repreſentative, from Connecticut. Hon. BENJAMIN FOSTER, Repreſentative from New-Hampſhire. Hon. BENJAMIN GOODHUE, and GEORGE THATCHER, Repreſentatives from Maſſachuſetts. Hon. ELIAS BOUDINOT, Repreſentative from New-Jerſey.

By the lateſt accounts there were fifteen ſail of the line, beſides a number of frigates, lying in Breſt harbor.

It appears to be the opinion of the Britiſh paragraphiſts that the French intend ſeriouſly to aſſiſt their Ally, Spain, with a powerful navy; but this depends on quelling the mutiny which *they* ſay prevails in every French ſhip.

Mr. *Pitt*, it is ſaid, has given up the right of eſtabliſhing a ſettlement on the North Weſt coaſt of America, if ſo, as Spain has conſented to make reſtitution for the Merchant Ships, what cauſe of war between the two nations exiſts? And yet the Engliſh are making immenſe preparations—of proviſions—but as for men—they are to be created—for ſo ſcarce are they, that a frigate lately returned from a ſix months cruiſe in the Atlantic ocean—not in ſearch of an enemy, but of their own *countrymen*.

Every circumſtance concurs to evince the truth of the ſentiment long ſince uttered, that in caſe of a war, Great-Britain, diſmembered from America, would feel moſt ſenſibly the diminution of her naval ſtrength: The propoſition in a late Engliſh paper, of hiring American ſeamen, is a freſh corroboration of the fact, if it had not before been abundantly verified by the arbitrary impreſſing of our countrymen into their ſervice.

A ſeries of propoſitions were lately moved in the National Aſſembly of France by M. *Duval*, one of the members, which appear to ſtrike at the vitals of the revolution. They created great confuſion: A motion was made for committing the author to priſon; *but the reſult does not appear in the Engliſh account.*——

When the motion was carried for the emiſſion of the 1200 million of livres in Aſſignats 513 to 417, the minority was *exaſperated into frenzy*—they ruſhed upon the Preſident, and tore off his robes: He called out that he was in danger, and gave his ſignal by *covering* himſelf.——

Thus in the moſt uncertain and perplexed ſituation do the Engliſh papers leave the affairs of France, at the lateſt period of our intelligence.

The National debt of France is ſaid to be four thouſand nine hundred and fifty two millions, one hundred and forty five thouſand, ſixty five livres—two hundred and ſix millions ſterling.——[How much the National Aſſembly will *leſſen* this ſum, time alone muſt determine.]—By a late ſtatement it appears, that ſince the meeting of the National Aſſembly, their expences, and the debts of the Clergy, payment of which they have aſſumed, with incidental charges, amount to nineteen hundred millions of livres!——*Query*, whether the national bankruptcy of France, ſuppoſing ſuch an event poſſible, would not affect the neighboring powers, particularly Great Britain, whoſe debt is about the ſame?

Owing to the immenſe emiſſion of Aſſignats by the National Aſſembly, it is ſaid, that letters from London of 6 October, mention, that Exchange on Paris has fallen to twenty-four pence half penny ſterl. pr. *Eeu*, or little more than eight pence pr. livre tournois.

The late Peace between Ruſſia and Sweden it is ſaid was brought about by the King of Pruſſia, at the head of 30000 men, within ten miles of Peterſburgh!

The face of European affairs exhibits a very motley appearance, according to the accounts from Great-Britain, the only medium through which the long columns of recent foreign intelligence has been received: But ſuch is the preſent ſtate of news-paper publications in that country, that it is utterly impoſſible to form any preciſe ideas on political ſubjects from them, any further than they detail ſtubborn facts, and theſe are ſo thinly interſperſed in their multifarious lucubrations, that you have to pioneer through whole columns of rubbiſh to find them—conjectures, ſuppoſitions and ſpeculations, which are generally void of foundation and which, if plauſible, are connected with contingencies, that the people of the United States are as unintereſted in, as in the dreams of the Bramins of Hindoſtan, form the aggregate of theſe accounts.

The Legiſlature of New-Jerſey adjourned *ſine die* on Friday the 26th ult. The next ſeſſion is to be held at Trenton.

The election of Members for the ſecond Houſe of Repreſentatives in New-Jerſey is to be on the Fourth Tueſday of next month.

Among others, acts have been paſſed at the late ſeſſion of the Legiſlature for building bridges over the Rariton, Paſſaick, and Hackinſack Rivers.

We hear that the Legiſlature of Virginia have voted the ſum of 110,000 dollars towards defraying the expence of erecting the public buildings for the uſe of Congreſs, on the Potowmac; and the Legiſlature of Maryland a further ſum of 70,000 dollars for the ſame purpoſe.

An act for eſtabliſhing a bank in the town of Baltimore, to be called the Bank of Maryland, has paſſed the Legiſlature of that State. In purſuance of which a ſubſcription is to be opened for three hundred thouſand dollars—in ſhares of three hundred dollars each—and the following gentlemen are appointed to receive the ſubſcriptions, viz.—*Samuel Smith, William Patterſon, Jeremiah Yellot, Engelhard Yeiſer, Robert Gilmor, Thorowgood Smith, Charles Garts, Thomas Hollingsworth, James Edwards, James Carey, Otho Holland Williams, and Nicholas Slubey.*

We hear that the Glaſs Manufactory in Boſton, is now in ſuch forwardneſs, that the article of Glaſs will probably be made in great quantities in that town the enſuing winter.

The Hon. *Charles Carroll* is re-elected a Senator of the United States by the Legiſlature of the State of Maryland.

It is expected that the Hon. *Jeremiah Wadsworth* will be elected member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, in the room of *Pierpoint Edwards*, Eſq.

The principles of union and urbanity which poſſeſs and govern the minds of our citizens, and are evidently extending their benign influence thro the States, are the ſureſt pledges of internal tranquility, and national happineſs—there is a prevailing diſpoſition among all ranks, to pay a juſt tribute of applauſe to the exertions of genius, and the progreſs of the liberal and uſeful arts, in whatever part of our country they appear.

Monday next is the day appointed for the meeting of Congreſs, in this city. Many of the members are arrived in town; but it is not expected there will then be ſufficient to form a quorum.

The public building aſſigned for holding the ſeſſion is now nearly ready for the reception of both houſes—and will be fully competent to the object. In the Hall, appropriated for the Repreſentatives, a very capacious *Gallery* for the auditors of the debates, is built, which will, it is ſuppoſed, independent of the accommodations on the floor, without the bar, hold about 300 perſons.

Under the old Confederation the people of the United States now and then uſed to hear from Cougreſs, by the way of a ſolitary ſtraggling reſolution in the newſpapers: How altered is the ſtate of things! So far from being that ſtrange ſcare-crow of an unknown *ſomething*, called a *Conclave*, the whole nation, from the diſtrict of Maine to the ſtate of Georgia, is more fully informed of the proceedings of Congreſs than they are of thoſe of their own particular ſtate legiſlatures—and this is juſtly to be aſcribed to the editors of newſpapers, who, under the auſpices of the Federal Legiſlature, have been indefatigable in their exertions, to bring governmental tranſactions home to the door of every citizen.

Tranſlated Extract of a letter from one of the French Emigrants to Sciota, dated Crique des Buffaloes, on the Ohio, October 20.

"AN accident having happened to one of our boats we have put into a ſmall creek, on the eaſt ſide of this great river, to repair the damage. I am now writing on the ſtump of a tree we have juſt cut down, ſo that you will not look for elegance or fine ſentiments in this ſhort letter, which I ſend you by a young man, a native of Pennſylvania, who is going into New-Jerſey. We travelled by ſhort days journeys to the place of embarkation, and cannot ſay much in favor of the manners of the inhabitants on the road by which we paſſed, a very few excepted, who paid ſome attention to us, and ſold the productions of their farms at a reaſonable rate; as to others, they took every advantage, and frequently impoſed upon us in the moſt ſhameful manner, demanding three or four prices for the caſual refreſhments of which we and our little ones had occaſion. We hope ſoon to arrive at our new territory, where we ſhall find things in their original ſtate, ſuch as God made them, and not perverted by the hand of ungrateful man.

"To ſome, theſe ſurrounding woods might appear frightful deſarts; to me they are the paradiſe of nature, waiting to be cultivated by the hand of urbanity and civilization, not by mere ſavage ſons of the earth, whoſe ideas and manners are, if poſſible more wild and uncultivated than the bears and wolves that alarm us with their nocturnal gruntings and howlings.—What happineſs do I anticipate in thoſe ſequeſtered ſolitudes to which I am haſtening—there are no hoſts of greedy prieſts to devour the gleanings of the needy; no ſeas of blood to wade through in order to recover loſt liberty—here all is quiet, and the ſavages themſelves ſhall ſoon be taught the art of cultivating the earth, refinement of manners, and the duties of genuine devotion. Under this free and enlightened dominion the unfortunate and oppreſſed of one nation ſhall ever find an aſylum; their language and cuſtoms will here be preſerved in their original purity for ages to come, and France ſhall find herſelf re-novated in the weſtern world, without being diſgraced by the frippery of kings, or ſeeing her beſt blood waſted in gratifying the ambition of knaves and ſycophants.—The weather is already cold, my hand is benumbed, and our little temporary cabbin is ſo full of ſmoak, that I dare not venture in—ſo I bid you adieu; to-morrow we purſue our route, and hope to be fixed in comfortable houſes before the 25th of December."

A correſpondent obſerves, it is the juſt boaſt and honeſt pride of every *true American*, that his country is an aſylum for the oppreſſed of every claſs and religion, in the old world. Great praiſe and much honor are due to thoſe of our humane fellow citizens who diſtinguiſh themſelves by their active and ſpirited exertions, in procuring aſſiſtance and relief for the ſick and diſtreſſed, not of a particular ſtate; not of *United America*; but of *the habitable Globe*; the peace and happineſs of which, will ever be the narroweſt limit and boundary of *American philanthropy and freedom.* *Dai. Adv.*

ANECDOTE.

The Sheriff of the County of Suffolk in Maſſachuſetts at all public entertainments announces the toaſts—the origin of which follows.

GOV. SHIRLEY of Maſſachuſetts, while on a public commiſſion in France, married a French woman: On his return to his government, at a public entertainment, after the King and Royal Family were toaſted, he gave, the *Earl of Holdeneſſe*, who was then Prime miniſter. The Door-Keeper, who at that time announced the toaſts, ſaid, "His Excellency gives his Holineſs:" The Governor with aſtoniſhment and indignation vociferated. "you raſcal I did not." Col. P—— being preſent, and at that time Sheriff of the county, ſtarted up, and repeating the toaſt as it was really delivered, calmed the agitation the company was thrown into by the incident; and from that time this ſervice has always devolved on the Sheriff for the time being.

Poſtſcript.

BY THE MAIL ARRIVED LAST EVENING.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.

THE Ship *Ceres*, Capt. COLES, arrived at New-York the firſt inſtant, from London, and brought papers to 16th October: The poſition of public affairs in Great-Britain is not materially changed ſince the accounts by the packet, which were to the 6th of Oct.——Another meſſenger was hourly expected from Spain with a *categorical anſwer*.

Propoſals for re-eſtabliſhing tranquility, in the principality of Liege, had been rejected by the male-contents.

A plot to bring about a counter revolution in France was ſeaſonably diſcovered and prevented.

On Sunday, Sept. 20 laſt, the Rev. JAMES MADISON, D. D. Preſident of William and Mary College in Williamſburg, was conſecrated BISHOP OF VIRGINIA, at Lambeth Chapel, London, by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury—aſſiſted by the Biſhops of London and Rocheſter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The STUDENT, No. I. by *Simon Searcher, Eſq.*" was not received in ſeaſon for this day's paper; but ſhall appear in our next.

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	——14ſ. pr. £.	or 70	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	7ſ5——7ſ6.	or 37½	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	6ſ6.	32½	do,
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	12ſ8—12ſ.10	64	do.
Indents	7ſ5——7ſ6.	37½	do.
State debts	8ſ6.——8ſ9.	42	do.

This Day is publiſhed,

By Carey, Stewart, and Co.

No. 22, Front-Street,

The American Muſeum,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1790.

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Diſcourſes on Davila.

No. XXIII.—CONCLUDED.

Utrumque regem, ſua multitudo contalutaverat.

THE Hugonots delivered from the fear of puniſhment, by the publication of the Edict of January, had began to recover courage, and held frequently public aſſemblies; their party appeared conſiderable, both by their number and the quality of their members: and their forces were not inconſiderable. The Prince of Conde had openly declared himſelf their head; he was, in appearance, reconciled with the Guiſes, in obedience to the orders of the King: but, in his heart he burnt with an impatient deſire to revenge himſelf, againſt his principal perſecutors, for the outrages which he had received. The Admiral, who in the view to aggrandize himſelf, as well as his brothers, more ſtrictly united than ever to the party of the Hugonots, moderated the ardor and vehemence of the Prince, by the maturity of his counſels. Under theſe chiefs, and in the ſame ſentiments, were engaged the Prince of *Porcien*, the Lords of *Genlis*, of *Grammont*, of *Duras*, the Earls of *Rochefoucault* and of *Montgomery*, the Barons of *Ardrets*, of *Bonchavannes*, *Soubire*, and ſeveral other great men of the kingdom. With any, the leaſt authority of government, they were in a condition to reſiſt, and oppoſe boldly the oppoſite party.

The Queen, forced as ſhe thought to take advantage of a conjuncture ſo favorable for her own defence, and that of her children; and reduced to the neceſſity of embracing the firſt party which preſented, however dangerous it might be expected from time and events, the unravelling all their intrigue. She feigned to be ſtaggered by the reaſonings of the Hugonots, and diſpoſed to embrace their opinions. To confirm them ſhe was more in this opinion, by exterior demonſtrations, ſhe cauſed their miniſters to come into her apartment, and appeared to hear them with pleaſure. She manifeſted great confidence and benevolence to the Admiral, and the Prince of *Conde*, in the frequent converſations ſhe had with them. She deceived the Dutcheſs of *Montpenſier*, by her falſe confidences, and made uſe of her, to allure the principal Hugonots; the better to color the promiſes and hopes, which ſhe gave in ſecret, by apparent meaſures. She wrote even to the Pope in equivocal terms. Sometimes ſhe demanded a free and general council, ſuch as the Calviniſts deſired: ſometimes, permiſſion to convoke a national council. Another time ſhe ſolicited the uſe of the communion in both kinds, a diſpenſation to prieſts to marry; the liberty of praying in the vulgar language, and other ſimilar innovaſions, as the Catholics called them, which the Hugonots wiſhed, and introduced. *De Liſle*, the French ambaſſador at Rome, ſeconded her ſo perfectly, that, by exciting doubts concerning her faith in the minds of the Pope and the Catholics, ſhe obliged them to obſerve great caution in their own conduct, for fear they ſhould irritate her, and diſguſt her againſt the Roman religion. By the ſame artifice ſhe deceived the penetration, and gained the hearts of the Hugonots, by perſuading them that ſhe was wholly diſpoſed in their favor: to ſuch a degree, that the implacable hatred which they once bore her, had given place to confidence and attachment. It was not only the people that ſhe amuſed by theſe appearances: the Admiral himſelf, in ſpight of all his appearance, policy and penetration, had ſuffered himſelf to be ſeduced. He heſitated not to give the Queen a circumſtancial account of the number, forces and deſigns of the Calviniſts, of the correſpondences which they maintained, both within and without the kingdom, and of all other particulars which concerned his party; as ſoon as ſhe gave him to underſtand, that ſhe deſired to have exact information before ſhe declared herſelf, aſſuring him that ſhe would embrace openly that party, as ſoon as it ſhould be ſufficiently powerful to place her out of the reach of the vengeance of the Catholics and the triumvirate, compoſed of the Duke of *Guiſe*, the Conſtable and the King of Navarre. Thus, by a change equally prompt and incredible, the King of Navarre attached himſelf to the Catholic party, and Queen Catharine, at leaſt in appearance, became favorable to the Hugonots. Theſe variations were at the time attributed to the levity of mind of the King of Navarre, and the natural inconſtancy of the ſex of the Queen: and it is thus that ſome Hiſtorians have ſince judged: who were either not capable, or had not opportunity, like *Davila*, to unravel the ſecret ſprings of theſe reſolutions.

Is it poſſible to place an unbalanced government, in a light more deſpicable or more contemptible! Can human nature be more diſgraced, than by this endleſs ſeries of unions, ſeparations, coalitions, combinations and tergiverſations? And yet it is moſt obvious, that ſuch a ſeries muſt forever be the effect of a conſtitution, where there is no legal quilibrium.

Dr. PRICE's *Revolution Sermon to be ſold by the Editor—price* 1/6.

PRICE CURRENT.—PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

DECEMBER 4.—DOLLARS at 7/6.

ANCHORS	pr. lb.	6¾*d*	
Allum, Engliſh,	pr. cwt.	36*s*	
Ditto, Roch	pr. lb.	10*d*	
Aſhes, pot,	per ton,	35 *a* 37/10*s*	
Arrack	pr. gall.	10*s* 12*s* 6*d*	
Brandy, common,		6*s*	
——Cogniac		7*s* 6*d*	
Braziletto,	pr. ton.	12*l a* 16*l*	
Bricks	pr. M	30*s*	
Bread, ſhip	pr. cwt.	18*s* 6*d* 19*s*	
Ditto, pilot		35*s*	
Ditto, ſmall water		65*s*	
Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz.		8*s* 4*d*	
——	pr. bbl.	30*s*	
BOARDS	Oak	pr. M feet, 4/10*s*	4/18*s*
	Merch. pine	4/10*s*	4/15*s*
	Sap, do.	2/12*s* 6*d*	2/15*s*
	——N. Eng.	2/5*s*	2/7*s* 6*d*
	Cedar	4/	4/5*s*
The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15*s pr M.*			
Brimſtone in rolls	pr. cwt.	24*s*	
BEEF	Iriſh	pr. bbl.	55*s* 60*s*
	Boſton		50*s* 55*s*
	Country		45*s* 47*s* 6*d*
Butter	pr. lb.	1*s* 1*s* 2*d*	
——in kegs		10*d* 11*d*	
Cedar, red timber	pr. foot	2*s* 2*s* 6*d*	
Chocolate	pr. lb.	12*d*	
Coal	pr. buſhel	1*s* 8*d*	
Coffee	pr. lb.	1*s* 2*d*	
Cinnamon		18*s* 20*s*	
Caſſia		3*s*	
Cheeſe, Engliſh		1*s* 6*d*	
—— Country		6*d* 7½*d*	
CANDLES	Sper.	pr. lb.	3*s* 3*d* 3*s* 6*d*
	Wax		3*s*
	Myrtle Wax		1*s* 2*d*
	Mould, tallow		11*d* 12*d*
	Dipped		10*d*
Cotton		1*s* 4*d* 1*s* 8*d*	
Currants		6*d* 8*d*	
Cloves		15*s*	
Copperas	pr. cwt.	15*s* 17*s* 6*d*	
Cordage		65*s* 67*s* 6*d*	
Cocoa		62*s* 6*d* 67*s* 6*d*	
Duck, Ruſſia,	pr. piece	80*s* 85*s*	
——Ravens		65*s* 70*s*	
Flour, Superfine,	pr. bbl.	44*s*	
——Common,		40*s* 42*s*	
——Bur middlings, beſt		36*s* 6*d*	
——Middlings		32*s* 6*d*	
——Ship-ſtuff	pr. cwt.	14*s* 15*s*	
Flax	pr. lb.	8*d* 9*d*	
Fuſtic	pr. ton,	135*s* 150*s*	
Feathers	pr. lb.	2*s* 4*d*	
Flaxſeed	pr. buſh.	5*s* 2*d*	
Glue,	pr. cwt.	7*l* 10*s* 8*l*	
Ginger, white race		5*s* 2*s* 6*d*	
Ditto, common		50*s*	
Ditto, ground	pr. lb.	8½*d*	
Ginſeng,		2*s*	
Gunpowder, cannon,	pr. quarter caſk,	30*s*	
Ditto, fine glazed		37*s* 6*d*	
Gin, Holland,	pr. gall.	5*s* 6*s*	
Do.	pr. caſe,	28*s* 30*s*	
GRAIN	Wheat	pr. buſh	7*s* 6*d* 8*s* 6*d*
	Rye		5*s*
	Oats		1*s* 8*d* 2*s* 6*d*
	Indian corn		3*s* 3*d* 3*s* 6*d*
	Barley		4*s* 6*d*
	——Beſt ſhelled		20*s*
	Buckwheat		2*s* 3*d*
Hams	pr. lb.	7*d* 8*d*	
Hemp,	pr. ton,	50*l* 56*l*	
Hogſhead hoops,	pr. M	5*l* 6*l*	
Herrings,	pr. bbl.	20*s*	
Hides, raw	pr. lb.	9*d* 10*d*	
Hops		2*s*	
Indigo, French,		7*s* 6*d* 12*s*	
——Carolina		4*s* 7*s* 6*d*	
Irons, ſad	pr. cwt.	50*s*	
IRON	Caſtings	22*s* 6*d* 30*s*	
	Bar	pr. ton,	29*l* 30*l*
	Pig		10*l*
	Sheet		60*l* 65*l*
	Nail rods		35*l* 10*s*
Junk,	pr. cwt.	27*s* 35*s*	
Lard, hogs		10*d* 11*d*	
Lead in pigs		40*s* 42*s* 6*d*	
——in bars		45*s* 50*s*	
Lead, white		80*s* 85*s*	
——red		47*s* 6*d*	
Leather, ſoal	pr. lb.	1*s* 2*d* 1*s* 4*d*	
Lignum vitæ	pr. ton	42*s* 45*s*	
Logwood		7*l* 5*s* 8*l*	
Meal, Indian,	pr. bbl.	20*s*	
——Rye		25*s*	
Mackarel, beſt		60*s*	
——Common		30*s* 52*s* 6*d*	
Mace	pr. lb.	7*s*	
Muſtard		2*s* 4*d*	
Madder, beſt		1*s* 8*d* 1*s* 9*d*	
Molaſſes	pr. gall.	2*s* 6*d* 2*s* 9*d*	
Marble, wrought,	pr. foot,	13*s*	
Maſt ſpars		6*s* 7*s* 6*d*	
Mahogany		8*d* 12*d*	
Nutmegs	pr. lb.	60*s* 67*s* 6*d*	
Nails, 10*d* 12*d* & 20*d*—		8*d* 8½*d* 9*d*	
OIL	Linſeed,	pr. gall.	3*s* 9*d*
	Train		1*s* 10*d* 2*s*
	Spermaceti		3*s* 7*d*
	Whale		1*s* 10*d* 2*s*
	Olive		6*s* 6*d*
	Ditto	pr. caſe	28*s* 30*s*
	Beſt ſweet in flaſks,	pr. box,	52*s* 6*d* 60*s*
	—baſkets 12 bottles		28*s*
Oak timber	pr. ton	40*s*	
Porter in caſks,	pr. gall.	2*s*	
——London,	pr. doz.	12*s* 6*d* 15*s*	
Porter, American	pr. doz.	12*s*	
Pitch,	pr. bbl.	25*s*	
Pork, Burlington,		90*s* 92*s* 6*d*	
——Lower county		70*s* 85*s*	
——Carolina		75*s*	
Peas, Albany		7*s* 6*d* 8*s* 4*d*	
Pepper,	pr. lb.	2*s* 9*d*	
Pimento		1*s* 3*d*	
Rice	pr. cwt.	24*s*	
Roſin	pr. bbl.	25*s*	
Raiſins, beſt,	pr. keg	75*s*	
Ditto	pr. jar	22*s* 6*d* 30*s*	
Ditto	pr. box	17*s* 6*d* 22*s* 6*d*	
RUM	Jamaica	pr. gall.	5*s* 6*d* 6*s*
	Antigua		4*s* 9*d* 5*s*
	Windward		4*s* 6*d*
	Barbadoes		4*s* 4*s* 4*d*
	Country, N. E.		3*s* 3*s* 1*d*
	Taffia		2*s* 4*d* 2*s* 6*d*
Saſſafras	pr. ton	45*s* 60*s*	
Salt petre,	pr. cwt.	6*l* 10*s*	
Sulphur, flour		40*s* 41*s*	
Shot		50*s*	
STEEL	German	pr. cwt.	60*s* 70*s*
	Engliſh, bliſtered		82*s* 6*d*
	American	pr. ton	40*l* 60*l*
	Crowley's	pr. fag.	4*l* 10*s*
Snake root	pr. lb.	1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 8*d*	
Soap, Common		5*d* 6*d*	
——Brown		6*d*	
——Caſtile		8*d* 9*d*	
Starch		7½*d*	
Snuff		1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 4*d* 3*s* 6*d*	
Spermaceti, refined,		3*s*	
Sail Cloth, Engliſh,	pr. yard,	1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 2*d*	
——Boſton,	No. I.	2*s* 3*d*	
———	No. II.	2*s* 2*d*	
——Ruſſia ſheeting,	pr. p.	90*s*	
SUGAR	Lump,	pr. lb.	1*s* 5*d*
	Loaf, ſingle refined		1*s* 6*d*
	Ditto, double do.	1*s* 10½*d*	
	Havannah, white		11*d*
	Ditto, brown,	8*d* 10*d*	
	Muſcovada,	pr. cwt	60*s* 90*s*
Spirits Turpentine	pr. gall.	3*s* 9*d*	
SALT	Allum	pr. buſh.	2*s* 2*s* 3*d*
	Liverpool		2*s* 6*d*
	Cadiz		2*s*
	Liſbon		2*s* 4*d* 2*s* 6*d*
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,		80*s* 85*s*	
Do. LO. & red C.	do.	6*l* 6*l* 5*s*	
Shingles, ſhort,	p. M.	15*s* 20*s*	
——long dreſſed		90*s* 100*s*	
Scantling, heart,		90*s* 150*s*	
——Sap		42*s* 45*s*	
STAVES	Pipe	pr. 1200 pieces	12*l*
	W. O. hogſhead		7*l* 5*s*
	R. O. do.		5*l* 10*s*
	Leogan		5*l* 15*s*
	Barrel		4*l* 15*s*
	Heading		8*l* 10*s*
SKINS	Otter,	beſt	pr. piece 27*s* 6*d*
	Minks		1*s* 2*s* 6*d*
	Fox, grey		2*s* 6*d* 5*s*
	——red		6*s* 7*s* 6*d*
	Martins		3*s*
	Fiſhers		2*s* 6*d* 5*s*
	Bears		7*s* 6*d* 20*s*
	Racoons		2*s* 4*s*
	Muſk-rats		1*s* 6*d*
	Beaver,	pr. lb.	7*s* 6*d* 11*s* 3*d*
	Deer, in hair		1*s* 6*d* 2*s* 3*d*
Tar, N. Jerſey,	24 gal.	p. bbl.	13*s*
——Carolina,	32 gall.		15*s* 17*s*
Turpentine		20*s* 22*s* 6*d*	
——Spirits,	pr. gell.	3*s* 9*d*	
TOBACCO, 100lb.	James R. new beſt		35*s*
	——inferior		26*s* 28*s*
	——old		45*s* 50*s*
	Rappahannock		19*s* 6*d* 22*s*
	Colo. Maryland		40*s* 60*s*
	Dark		20*s* 22*s* 6*d*
	Long-leaf		22*s* 6*d*
	Eaſtern-ſhore		15*s* 16*s*
	Carolina, new		24*s* 26*s*
	——old		30*s*
TEAS	Hyſon	pr. lb.	10*s* 10*s* 6*d*
	Hyſon ſkin,		5*s*
	Souchong,	beſt	7*s* 6*d* 8*s*
	Congo,		3*s* 9*d* 5*s* 6*d*
	Bohea,		2*s* 8*d*
Tallow, refined		7½*d* 9*d*	
Tin	pr. box,	110*s* 112*s* 6*d*	
Verdigreaſe	pr. lb.	4*s* 4*s* 6*d*	
Vermillion,		1*s* 3*d*	
Varniſh,		2*s* 2*s* 3*d*	
WINE	Madeira,	pr. pipe	40*l* 80*l*
	Liſbon		40*l*
	Teneriffe		22*l* 10*s* 24*l*
	Fayal	pr. gall.	3*s* 1*d* 3*s* 3*d*
	Port	pr. pipe	39*l* 40*l*
	Ditto	pr. gall.	5*s* 10*d*
	Do. in bottles,	pr. doz.	30*s*
	Claret		30*s* 45*s*
	Sherry	pr. gall.	6*s* 9*d* 9*s*
	Malaga		4*s* 5*s*
Wax, Bees	pr. lb.	2*s* 2*s* 6*d*	
Whale-bone, long	pr. lb.	1*s* 3*d*	
——ſhort,	pr. lb.	1*s* 12½*d*	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 days,	68
Ditto	60 days	70
Ditto	30 days	72
Amſterdam,	60 days, pr. guilder,	3*s*
	30 days	3*s* 1*d*

COLLEGE of PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1ſt, 1790.

LAW LECTURES.

THE Hon. Judge WILSON, PROFESSOR of LAWS in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, will deliver his Introductory Lecture in the public HALL, on Wedneſday the 15th of this Month, at 6 o'Clock in the Evening. Thoſe Gentlemen who propoſe to attend the Lectures are requeſted to ſignify their intentions ſoon, that the neceſſary Preparations may be made for their accommodation. *By Order of the Faculty of the College,*

WILLIAM ROGERS, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers af the STATE LOTTERY, preſent the Public with the Firſt Claſs of the *Maſſachuſetts ſemi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Repreſentatives' Chamber*, in Boſton, on the Seventeenth of *March* next, *or ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars,*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000.				

☞ TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's-Head, Court-Street*, and at other places as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boſton, July 28, 8790.

Ebenezer Hazard,

At No. 128, in Second Street, between Race and Vine Streets,

BUYS AND SELLS ALL KINDS OF

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

N. B. Perſons having Buſineſs to tranſact at the Public Offices, may be aſſiſted, or have their Buſineſs done for them (without the trouble and expence of a perſonal attendance) on very moderate Terms. November 29.

This Day is publiſhed,

By Carey, Stewart, and Co.

No. 22, Front-Street,

THE *FIRST* AMERICAN EDITION OF THE

DOWAY TRANSLATION OF THE

VULGATE BIBLE,

Containing 990 Pages in Quarto.——*(Price Six Dollars)*

☞ Subſcribers are requeſted to ſend for their Books.

Nov. 29.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S;

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.

Of the firſt Quality—by Retail,

No. 17,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market-Streets.

JOHN FRANCIS,

Late of NEW-YORK, reſpectfully informs the public, that he has opened a

Commodious Boarding Houſe,

No. 53, FOURTH-STREET, one door from Race-Street,

WHERE Gentlemen may be accommodated with GENTEEL BOARDING AND LODGING,

By the *Week, Month*, or *Year*, and on the moſt moderate terms.

Phila. Nov. 20, 1790.——[2aw.3m.]

At the

INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE,

No. 208, in MARKET, above 6th STREET, *South ſide*,

WILL be negociated all kinds of PAPER-MONEY and

Public Securities,

BUSINESS tranſacted in public offices in the city, and ſuch Paper-Money and Certificates furniſhed, as will make payment at the Land Office equal to Gold and Silver.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, and BILLS, BONDS, and NOTES of HAND diſcounted.

HOUSES, Farms, Lands, and Lots, bought and ſold, let or leaſed, and Houſes, Rooms, Boarding and Lodging procured for Strangers, or others.

BOOK-KEEPERS, Clerks, School-Maſters, Waiters, Nurſes, Seamſtreſſes, Chamber and other Maids, and thoſe of other profeſſions, who come well recommended, may hear of employ; and Employers be ſupplied, by applying to

FRANCIS WHITE.

Dealer in Paper Money, and Public Securities.

Improvements and Additions to Mr. BOWEN'S

Exhibition of Wax-Work,

Viz.

HIS Excellency *Benjamin Franklin*, Eſq.——A *Philadelphian Beauty.*——*Peace*, (an elegant figure) with her Olive Branch.——*Plenty*, with wreaths of Flowers, baſket of Fruit, &c.

☞ *TICKETS, at one quarter dollar, may be had at Mr.* JAMES BRYSON'S, *No.* 4, *Third, below Market Street; where the exhibition is open from* 10 *o'clock in the Morning, until* 9 *every Evening.*

N. B. MINIATURE and PORTRAIT PAINTING done at the ſame place, on reaſonable terms.

Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1790.

A STATED Meeting of the HIBERNIAN SOCIETY for the relief of Iriſh Emigrants, will be held at Six o'Clock, on Monday evening next, the 6th of December, at Mr. PATRICK BYRNE'S Tavern, Front-Street. *Signed by Order,*

Nov. 29. MATTHEW CAREY, Sec'ry.

The price of this paper is 3 *dolls. pr. ann. and* 5*d. ſingle number.*